

# GREECE REPLIES TO TEUTON NOTE

Powerless to Prevent Erection  
of Fortifications, She Says.

## BALKAN CRISIS INTENSIFIED

Athens Response Increases the Danger  
of a German Invasion of Greece  
With the Object of Driving Out the  
Allies Now Entrenching at Salonica.  
Operations in Mesopotamia and On  
Eastern and Western Fronts.

London, Dec. 20.—Greece has issued a formal reply to the Austro-German representations protesting against the erection by the allies of fortifications around Salonica. Greece holds herself powerless to prevent the fortifications, which, she says, are "indispensable to the safety of the Anglo-French expeditionary force." The safety of the Anglo-French troops, the Greek reply is quoted as pointing out, has been formally guaranteed by Greece. The reply also emphasized that Greece is still Serbia's ally.

This reply intensifies the Balkan crisis, in that it increases the danger of a German invasion of Greece, with the object of driving out the allies. It is not the presence of the allied troops, but their fortifying Salonica that forms the chief point at issue in the German representations at Athens.

In some quarters here there is a tendency to the belief that Germany, under a silent agreement with Greece, proposes to allow the situation to proceed to a point where the Hellenic government will be forced to admit that the allied forces and fortifications have become too strong for Greece to successfully cope with, especially in view of the menace to Greece from the allied fleets. When that admission is made, it is argued Germany will assume the role of Greece's liberator and, with Greek consent, move against Salonica. Pro-Germans here do not conceal the fact that this is also the view held in Berlin.

Meanwhile the Bulgars and Teutons are scrupulously observing the neutrality zone agreement, keeping strictly within the limits of that zone. The Germans, in addition to massing additional troops on the Greek border, are accumulating enormous stores of ammunition, war material and supplies carried southward along the Belgrade-Nish-Salonica railway.

It is reported from Amsterdam that Field Marshal Von Der Goltz, commander in chief of the First Turkish army, is establishing his headquarters at Aleppo, Syria, where the Turkish and German troops under his command are being equipped for an invasion of Egypt. Emperor William and the sultan of Turkey have sent Field Marshal Von Der Goltz messages of good will in which the hope is expressed that his career will soon be crowned with a crushing defeat of the entente allies.

## CHEESE SHORTAGE NOTED

Allies Buying Smearcase For Manufacture of Shells.

Cleveland, Dec. 20.—Mere mention of cheese bullets may sound like a vaudeville joke, but when people find the price of the delicacy doubled, with the Christmas supply cut in half, the idea will be taken more seriously. Produce men, who laughed at first, are now inclined to believe the report from Chicago that smearcase is being used in the manufacture of munitions, for western wholesalers are unable to meet the usual Christmas demand for cottage cheese. Recalling the successful tests made in the manufacture of billiard balls from a composition in which casein was a constituent, a mixture of the same sour milk product with cellulose for the sake of economy in shell manufacture may be practical. J. K. Arnold, manager of the Cottage Creamery company, says agents of the allies have bought up carloads of smearcase from western dairies.

## Roosevelt Won't Run.

Chicago, Dec. 18.—Theodore Roosevelt will not permit his name to be used in any primary, not even as a Progressive candidate, and he will not be in Chicago during the Republican national convention in June, Harold L. Ickes, Progressive national committeeman said. Ickes' announcement followed a lengthy conference with George W. Perkins.

## Domestics Threaten to Strike.

Cincinnati, Dec. 18.—Two hundred household workers, cooks, laundresses and maids of all work have selected Christmas week, when entertaining reaches its climax, as the psychological moment for a general strike, according to a circular letter signed "Two Hundred Working Girls," and sent out here. The girls want a shorter workday.

## Wheat and Corn Yield.

Washington, Dec. 16.—The American wheat crop of 1915 will total 1,011,505,000 bushels against 891,017,000 bushels in 1914, the department of agriculture announced. This year's corn crop shows 3,054,535,000 bushels against 2,672,804,000 in 1914.

## SCARCITY OF QUAIL

In 1911, during the session immediately preceding the creation of the game laws, the Federal Government discovered that large quantities of quail were being sold in the northern and eastern markets, and that these birds had been shipped in violation of the federal laws covering interstate shipments of game.

The commission firms distributing these birds were all prosecuted, and by tracing the shipments to the firms, the Government officials discovered that great quantities of the quail had come from Kentucky; in fact, 150,000 were shipped out of Kentucky in 1911, 13,700 being shipped from two points in Gallatin county.

All of the parties making illegal shipments were tried in the federal courts of Kentucky and convictions followed in every case. The United States Government knew, in a general way, that shipments were being made from Kentucky, but in this war, as in other branches of the Government, they desired to help only those states who were making an honest endeavor to help themselves.

It was the common practice of the larger hotels and restaurants in Kentucky, before the creation of the Game and Fish Commission, to annually sell large quantities of quail illegally bought and sold. A number of cases were made against one of the leading hotel companies in Kentucky, and we are pleased to say that this illegal practice has been stopped.



Cumberland River, one of Kentucky's great game fish streams, and which the Commission is restocking with pike perch and bass.

## PHEASANT DISTRIBUTION

In March, 1915, a distribution of English ringneck pheasants was made by the Commission. These birds were purchased in England and shipped to Philadelphia, where they were received by a representative of the Commission and shipped in crates of fifteen birds, ten hens and five cocks, to each county in the state, where they were received and separated into trios, two hens and a cock, and these birds were liberated by persons with whom the Commission had made arrangements, on lands controlled by them.

Reports from 73 counties show an increase of 2,656 birds, which indicates a gratifying condition and places the number of these splendid game birds at liberty in Kentucky at something above six thousand. Some of the birds were held in captivity, but in nearly every instance these experiments resulted in failure, but the birds that were turned loose and allowed to rear their own young, in practically every instance produced and raised a covey.

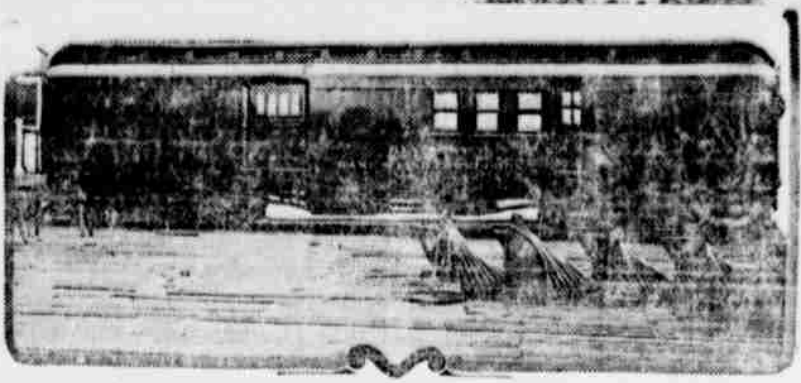
The result of these experiments have so encouraged the Commission that another importation of pheasants is planned, and we hope to liberate three thousand more of these birds in the spring of 1916. The distribution of pheasants aroused great interest, and we received many requests for settings of eggs and purchased 800 from a game dealer in Pennsylvania, which were sent by parcels post to those who had applied. We also shipped 265 from the Kentucky Game Preserve on Pine Mountain, in Bell county.

The reports show that a large percentage of eggs did not hatch, and where broods were hatched they soon died, so the distribution proved a failure.

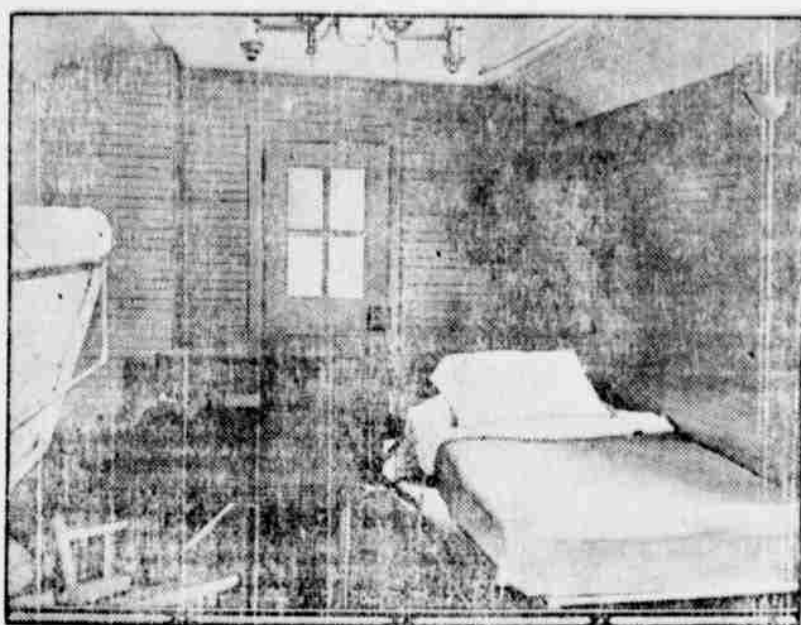
It is unlawful to kill any ringneck pheasant at any time of the year, and the Commission appeals to you for your assistance in protecting them until they increase sufficiently to permit hunting.



Distributing the small fry (pike perch) in Rolling Fork by owners of land along the stream. This is one of the gamest of the perch family.



The Kentucky Game and Fish Commission's handsome new fish car, in which the small fry are taken from the hatcheries to the streams and ponds of the state for restocking purposes.



Another interior view of the fish car, showing the living quarters of the attendants, while on duty.



Interior view of the fish car, showing large containers for the fish. A constant flow of fresh air is pumped into the cans through the rubber tubes which keeps the fish alive on long trips.

## U. S. Fisheries Department Distribution of Fish During Fiscal Years 1912-1915.

	Fingerlings, Yearlings and Adults.			
	1912	1913	1914	1915
Rainbow Trout	14,670	15,800	18,000	600
Brook Trout	3,800	3,800	4,000	7,800
Rock Bass	5,350	1,850	6,400	7,350
Black Bass (Small Mouth)	21,100	12,700	1,100	210,000
Black Bass (Large Mouth)	5,150	29,417	29,732	52,651
Crapple	13,600	4,188	14,080	31,868
Bream	7,200	3,300	4,800	7,925
Yellow Perch	2,500	400	1,605	4,505
Cat Fish	2,280	2,200	4,325	8,805
Carp	230	.....	.....	250
Yellow Bass	.....	.....	380	380
White Bass	.....	450	.....	450
Totals	53,370	85,497	67,270	302,916

	Fry Distributed 1912-1915.			
	1912	1913	1914	1915
Pike Perch	2,400,000	.....	12,360,000	8,400,000
Black Bass (Small M.)	75,000	.....	.....	75,000
Total Number Fingerlings, etc.	.....	.....	.....	23,235,000
Grand Total	.....	.....	.....	23,744,253

## Distribution of Fish by Kentucky Commission During Fall of 1914 and Up To October 1, 1915.

Species	1914	1915	Totals
Black Bass	5,295	5,295	10,590
Crapple	6,272	6,272	12,544
Bream	3,448	3,448	6,896
Bull Head Cat	30	30	60
Rock Bass	3,400	3,400	6,800
Channel Cat	5,073	6,672	11,745
Bream and Crapple	7,366	7,366	14,732
Pike Perch	8,000,000	8,000,000	16,000,000
Totals	8,473	8,029,083	8,037,556

Total Distribution U. S. Government 1912-1915	23,744,253
Total Distribution Kentucky Game and Fish Com. 1914-1915	8,037,556
Grand Total for Four Years	31,781,809

The work of the Commission has a real economic value. There are 12,365 miles of running streams in Kentucky, which under present conditions produce considerably over one million dollars worth of food fish each year, when figured at 10 cents per pound, which could easily be doubled if the laws of the state be enforced.

In 1912 the game wardens captured and destroyed 1,088 hoop and wing nets, 67 seines and traps, and tore out 32 dams and fall traps. It is estimated that one hoop net will take 1,000 pounds of fish a year, so the 1,088 nets which were taken from less than 500 miles of streams represented 1,088,000 pounds of fish a year.

The United States Government, through its Fisheries Department, have facilities for distributing fish to the various states, but they have refused to plant fish in territory that is not protected, saying it was useless to liberate fish in waters not protected. So those states which had warden service and protected their streams got the bulk of the public distribution. But Kentucky is coming into her own, as shown by the Government reports:

In 1912 there was liberated in Kentucky 2,453,570 live fish.

In 1913 there was liberated in Kentucky 160,497 live fish.

In 1914 there was liberated in Kentucky 12,427,270 live fish.

In 1915 there was liberated in Kentucky 8,702,916 live fish.

The State Commission distributed, in 1914, 8,473 live fish.

In 1915 (this spring) 8,029,083 live fish.

Total number of live fish distributed in Kentucky in 4 years was 31,781,809.

## PRETTY PERUVIAN GIRL



Miss Teresa Granda y Pozet is an interesting addition from the diplomatic circle to the list of debutantes in Washington society this winter. Miss Granda is spending the winter at the Peruvian legation with her uncle and aunt, the minister from Peru and Mme. Pozet.

## CAN'T PROVE HE IS DEAD

Will of a Man Who Has Been Missing Twenty-One Years, Offered for Probate.

Denver.—For the first time in the history of the Denver county court the will of a man of whose death there is no record has been lodged with the clerk of the court. It may become necessary to have the maker, George T. Sheets, declared legally dead before the instrument is offered for probate.

Sheets, a contractor, made the will in 1893. He was then seventy-two years old. A year later he disappeared. The family did not know of the existence of the will until a few days ago, when Attorney Edwin Parke discovered the document in his safe. Parke turned it over to the clerk of the court.

## MORE JOBS THAN CHEMISTS

Scarcity of Engineers Shown at Columbia University Since Outbreak of War.

New York.—Since the outbreak of the war and the resulting increase in chemical projects in this country the demand for chemical engineers has grown so rapidly that the companies are finding it difficult to fill the many places that are now open.

Indication of this was given at Columbia university when Dean Frederick A. Goetze of the graduate engineering school reported that he had received a call from a mining company for several chemical engineers familiar with the iron and steel industry, but that he has been unable to find any of the recent graduates who were not already well placed.

## IS LONELIEST OF PUPILS

Missouri Youth Has School and Teacher All to Himself—Sports Are Eschewed.

Chillicothe, Mo.—Livingstone county has the smallest possible school in the world—it has just one pupil. But, despite the small enrollment, it keeps grinding steadily away, confining its activities principally to the text books and eschewing football and other forms of athletics.

The school in question is in district No. 2 in Medicine township and Miss Mary Phillips is the teacher. The list of matriculants has not been published. When the term began five weeks ago, it was anticipated that a number of children would enroll, but only this one boy came, so the teacher started in with the course.

## CHILD SMOTHERS IN COTTON

Little Oklahoma Girl Digs Hole in Pile and Then Accidentally Tumbles In.

Guthrie, Okla.—The nine-year-old daughter of Paul Richey, a farmer living near Prague, thirty miles east of here, was "drowned" in a pile of cotton in her father's field.

When the little girl was missed, her parents started out to search for her. Her father finally saw her shoes on top of the huge mound of cotton, and closer examination disclosed her body buried, head first, in the fluffy mass. She evidently had dug a hole in the pile and then accidentally fallen into it, the loose cotton packing about her and smothering her.

## Anti-Girl Club Formed.

Kendallville, Ind.—Thirty-five young bachelors of this city have organized the "Anti-Girl" club. To be caught taking a young woman to a theater, dance or other social function, or home from church, or even to make a social call, will cost the member \$5. The "high cost of entertainment" is given as the cause for organizing.

# MAKING MEAT SAFE

Sixty Per Cent Killed Under Federal Inspection.

Hundred Million Meat Animals Slaughtered Each Year in United States—Tuberculosis Is Chief Cause of Condemnation.

Washington.—More than 58,000,000 meat animals were slaughtered in establishments under federal inspection during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915. Since approximately from 58 to 60 per cent of the animals killed in the country are slaughtered in establishments where federal inspection is maintained, it appears that about 100,000,000 meat animals are now being killed each year in the United States.

Of the animals subjected to federal inspection, 299,958 were condemned as unfit for human use, and 644,588 were condemned in part. Thus a little more than 1 1/2 per cent of all the animals inspected were condemned either in whole or in part. These figures include only cattle, calves, sheep, goats and swine.

Tuberculosis was the chief cause of the condemnations. More than 32,644 carcasses of cattle and 66,000 carcasses of swine were entirely rejected on account of this disease, and in addition, parts of 48,000 cattle and 10,000 swine. Hog cholera was responsible for the next largest loss, nearly 102,000 swine being condemned entirely on this account.

The annual appropriation for the federal meat inspection service is now about \$3,375,000, so that the cost to the people would be between 5 and 6 cents per animal and carcasses. In addition, however, great quantities of the meat and products are re-inspected. In this item there was a very considerable increase during the last fiscal year, the re-inspection resulting in the condemnation of a total of nearly 19,000,000 pounds of products of one kind or another. Furthermore 245,000,000 pounds of imported meat or meat products were inspected, and more than 2,000,000 pounds condemned or refused entry.

In the course of its work, the bureau of animal industry, which is in charge of the meat inspection service, has discovered a new method of destroying trichinae in pork, which is an additional safeguard to human health. Refrigeration at a temperature of 5 degrees, F., or lower, for a period of 20 days, will destroy these parasites which occasionally give rise in human beings to the serious disease known as trichinosis. Hitherto the only known safeguard against this disease has been thorough cooking of all pork and pork products, and those persons who neglect this precaution have always been more or less exposed to the danger. Unless pork is known to have been subjected to refrigeration as above indicated, it should be thoroughly cooked. The microscopic examination of pork for the detection of trichinae has been abandoned as the usual methods have proved inefficient.

In this connection it is interesting to note that more swine were slaughtered in the past year in establishments under federal inspection than ever before. A total of 36,247,953 were inspected at the time of slaughter, and approximately 35,900,000 passed for food.

## EXPERT IN COOKERY



Mrs. Jesse Hardy MacKaye of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, has been responsible for the thousands of articles explaining "the cause," sent out by the organization in the past two or three years. But she is not only known as a specialist in publicity. In suffrage circles she is famed as a cook. She explains: "I am my own cook, not only because I enjoy it, but because I believe that, as in the nation, conservation in the home is the corner stone of preparedness."

## It's a Hummer.

Pine Grove, Ark.—Katherine Lucy boasts of being the possessor of the only brindle Bosco toment in these parts. A few days ago tabby brought in a black snake 39 inches long.